

BRITISH TALK TELLS OF FRENCH POLICY FOR GENOA CONFERENCE FROM NAVAL TREATY

adorns of long experience, instead of by mere parliamentary leaders.

Expected of Moscow.

"It is fairly certain that France will confine her role at Genoa to one of a mere observer, unless, in order to give the new Cabinet greater prestige than Lenin's reply afforded M. Briand, Moscow agrees formally to three things, as follows:

"FIRST—To recognize definitely the debts of the old Czarist regime.

"SECOND—To take steps immediately to institute a proper system of law and order.

"THIRD—To give guarantees, such as a reduction in the strength of the Bolshevik army and the decreasing of privileges which are now accorded only to the Bolsheviks, that private property in Russia is to be respected henceforth.

"Then only will France consent to negotiate with Lenin, and then only on the basis that the Soviet be not recognized as a de jure government until a certain period of time has elapsed after the Genoa conference, in which they may prove their good faith and intention to abandon destructive propaganda and embark on a new constructive policy."

British's Friends Displeased.

What is particularly annoying to the Poincare followers is the fact that even after M. Briand's resignation the Reparations Committee was able to grant a moratorium of a temporary character to Germany conditioned on certain payments in gold every ten days and the filing of a project for budgetary reform. The French believe that this question should have been left to the Reparation Commission, which has already expressed officially an opinion that Germany is able to pay in full.

To be sure, M. Briand declared in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that a majority in the commission could not be found in favor of France's policy, but this view was declared a false one to-night, as Italy lined up with England against Belgium and France, and as the United States unofficial representatives had no vote, the deciding vote belonged to the president of the commission, M. Du Bois, who cast it in France's favor.

This was not a bad political move from a Briand standpoint, as, if it works out favorably, M. Briand will get the credit for it, but the Left groups in the Chamber of Deputies profess to fear it will only delay for a short time M. Poincare's efforts to make the Germans empty their cash boxes by rattling French sabres along the Ruhr borders.

Poincare's Cabinet Likely Conservative

Will Favor Stern Measures Dealing With Germany.

PARIS, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—The make up of the majority to support Poincare's right will lean much more to the Right, the Conservative side, than that of Premier Briand, owing to the refusal of the Radicals to collaborate with the new Ministry. The Socialists and Communists, who always have opposed the Government, also are holding aloof. The majority therefore will be composed of Royalists and members of the Right and Center, these groups favoring a sterner policy toward Germany, without, however, it is declared, risking a break with England.

Parisian circles were in sober mood to-day when the Deputies after the excitement caused by M. Briand's sensational exit, came to realize the seriousness of the situation and manifested evident anxiety to have the Cabinet crisis over with promptly. The English and American press comments trickling into reflecting unfavorable views, caused considerable worry among the members of the French circles. Manifested uneasiness, while reflections of opinion from the working elements showed strong opposition to M. Poincare, whom the Socialists, newspapers have been recently characterizing as the "dangerous man" of France.

"To have the pact above all" is the keynote of this afternoon's sentiment by the Times, and this was generally reflected by all the afternoon journals. Now that Briand is gone, their bitter criticism has been laid down, they begin to breathe danger of an Anglo-French trouble.

This transference goes so far as to say: "One might be astonished, under present circumstances, at the choice of M. Briand's successor." intimating that M. Poincare probably would have the influence with Prime Minister Lloyd George than had Briand.

The Journal de l'Evening, however, thinks Poincare is well able to negotiate a satisfactory pact, adding: "Lloyd George may be satisfied that if France rejected Briand it was because he was upon the verge of ruining the treaty with England."

Jacques Laval, in the *Liberte*, and a number of other newspapers, in the morning at Cannes, the lesson that "diplomacy in the public market place doesn't pay." M. Laval hails the Cannes meeting as the last of such conferences. He adds: "Direct participation by the heads of governments has not given good results at Washington or London or Cannes."

A number of to-day's morning and afternoon newspapers, especially M. Briand's sudden retirement as an act of discourtesy toward France's guests at Cannes, one of the editors animating the meeting at Cannes the lesson that "diplomacy in the public market place doesn't pay." M. Laval hails the Cannes meeting as the last of such conferences. He adds: "Direct participation by the heads of governments has not given good results at Washington or London or Cannes."

Balfour Gives Clock To U. S. Newspaper Men

He Acts on Behalf of Foreign Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Before a large gathering of newspaper men from all parts of the world who are reporting the Washington conference, Robert Balfour, chairman of the standing committee of Washington correspondents, and James Preston and William Donaldson, custodians of the Senate and House of Representatives press galleries, respectively, received to-night at the hands of Arthur J. Balfour substantial marks of the appreciation of the foreign correspondents in the shape of a clock and other gifts.

Mr. Balfour in making the presentation said he had had occasion to observe the activities of Mr. Balfour and his colleagues and he was glad to praise the organization they had built up for the conference, better, he added, than any at other conferences he had attended. The press, he said, had done a great work in reporting the conference.

Pacific Ports Issue Holds Up Sea Pact

British Want Possessions South of Equator Outside Agreement.

Demand of Dominions

Australia and New Zealand Ask Freedom of Action in Fortifying.

Japan Now Critical

Capital Ship Conversion Feature Held Not Difficult to Adjust.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

As soon as the Japanese delegation receives instructions from Tokyo with respect to certain details of the Pacific fortifications agreement the Pacific Five of the Conference for Limitation of Armament will be able quickly to complete their work on the five Power naval treaty.

It looked to-night as if the treaty would be ready for presentation to a plenary session by the middle of next week.

It was reiterated that Great Britain has not been the cause of the delay in the completion of the naval work and that the position of her delegates had been reported erroneously in regard to the conversion of capital ships. It was declared that for economical and other reasons Great Britain desired to get rid of all ships she could.

It was learned that Great Britain desires to keep two capital ships for conversion into training ships; that Japan wishes to keep one capital ship with turrets for use in target practice, but had withdrawn this proposal; that France and Italy would like to save from scrapping some capital ships for gunnery practice, and that the United States would keep two capital ships for conversion into airplane carriers.

Conversion Problem Not Serious.

Final determination of the question of conversion, it was indicated, had not been reached, but it was assured that the question did not offer any real difficulty.

But the real cause of delay now appears to be the attitude of Great Britain toward the inclusion of British Pacific possessions in the fortifications agreement, and the manner in which the treaty will refer to the Japanese homeland islands which are to be included.

There is said to be some uneasiness in regard to Japanese public opinion concerning the fortifications agreement in view of the radical changes proposed in its contents, which would affect materially its meaning.

The British-American delegates have proposed to change the text of the naval treaty draft by deleting the phrase "Region of the Pacific" occurring in the clause relating to the maintenance of the status quo in respect of fortifications, and the British, it was stated on high authority to-day, desire to limit the application of the fortifications agreement as to make it practically inoperative in regard to British possessions in the Pacific.

The British, it is affirmed, contemplate fortifying of British India, and in addition Australia and New Zealand are represented as opposing the placing of any limit upon their freedom to fortify any land attached politically to those dominions.

An authorized British spokesman said to-day that Australia and New Zealand want freedom of action in regard to fortifications, desiring that no restraint be placed in the way of fortifying certain islands. He also said that originally it was intended to restrict the applicability of the treaty to the region south of the equator, but that the United States and Japan had islands, and not to include any British areas, but the phrase "region of the Pacific" had been employed in the draft treaty, and this phrase seemed to take in the British islands.

It is said to have been pointed out by the American representatives that certain South American countries have islands south of the equator overlooking the approach to the Panama Canal, and that while no such eventually is located for the region of the Pacific south of the equator should be excluded from the agreement and one or more of those islands of the western coast of South America should fall into the hands of a naval Power, such possession would constitute a menace to the canal and also to the United States.

In unofficial Japanese circles it was remarked that the fortifications agreement might be meaningless so far as some of the prime objects of that understanding are concerned if Great Britain should be excused from its provisions.

While there has been no official warrant for the statement that Japan regards an understanding with Great Britain in respect of Pacific fortifications to be quite as important as an understanding with the United States on that question, that is understood to be the Japanese view, especially since it has been agreed that the Anglo-Japanese alliance shall terminate upon the exchange of ratifications of the four Power Pacific treaty.

It was intimated in Japanese circles that, while the exclusion of Great Britain from the fortifications agreement might not absolutely jeopardize the four Power Pacific treaty and the eventual ship arrangement, it might have the effect of creating a doubt in Japan as to England's motives and also lessen the popular approval of the other arrangements.

Financial Survey of Europe Is Sought For U. S. Senate

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

SENATOR MCCORMICK (Ill.) announced to-day that on Monday he will introduce in the Senate a resolution calling upon Secretary Hughes to lay before that body all the information in his possession concerning the revenues, expenditures and deficits of the European states, especially the annual cost of the land armaments and the amount of interest annually due from the various states on account of the loans made to them by the United States.

Senator McCormick said he felt the American people were entitled to that information, if not incompatible with the public interest. He indicated that in his judgment one of the reasons for the deficit was the large standing armies now supported by many of the European states. He points out that he has reliable figures showing that France with a population of 40,000,000 has more than 800,000 men under arms; Italy, with a population of 40,000,000, has an army of 465,000; Poland, with 29,460,000 population, an army of 450,000, and Rumania, with 17,500,000 population, an army of 150,000.

He added that these figures, while not all inclusive, show a total of more than 2,000,000 armed men for a population in the aggregate slightly larger than that of the United States.

The Illinois Senator declared that the French debt had increased 50 per cent. since the armistice. He added that no continental state in Europe could be at one and the same time the first Power on land and a great naval Power, and said:

"At present in the economic community of western Europe it is impossible to help in the industrial or financial reconstruction of France to the exclusion of the other nations. It is impossible to help them severally or collectively until they abate their rivalries, accommodate their differences and drastically cut their expenditures, civil as well as military."

Genoa Conference Remains Assured

Continued from First Page.

possible to effect economic reconstruction until you first establish peace." Asked what he expected the attitude of the United States to be at Genoa, Mr. George quickly replied: "That's exactly what we would like to know."

The Prime Minister said he must be in London Sunday night, but that he would be in Paris to-morrow. "I shall be there and shall be ready if Poincare has anything he would like to see me about," was the way he put it. "I naturally would like to see the Anglo-French pact go through before the Genoa conference. As for the reparations, whether the provision in the agreement must be adopted depends entirely upon the new French Government. We had practically decided to include Belgium when Briand left."

Guaranty Offered France.

The text of the proposed Anglo-French treaty, which was published to-day, shows that France is offered a substantial guaranty by England, but she is asked to agree to consult the other nations represented here that she can reject it and pursue a new policy that will place her in serious discord with the other allies.

Not only in the five clauses of the treaty does England agree to place herself at the side of France with all her naval, military and air forces if the Germans invade French soil, but she agrees to consult with France if anything threatens her with danger of the non-execution of the Treaty of Versailles, thus insuring common action for before an actual invasion takes place.

Not for centuries has England made such a definite engagement on the continent. In fact the changing of the English published simultaneously with the text of the treaty, that the pact may be enlarged at Genoa to include Italy, Germany and Russia. How this will affect French sentiment remains to be seen, but it is evident that Premier Lloyd George in the face of France's new government has decided to take the lead by the horns and to hold up before the Poincare Cabinet the peril of France's isolation if the Cannes program is rejected.

Anglo-French Pact Proposed at Cannes

Text Provides for British Aid Against German Attack.

PARIS, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—The text of the proposed Anglo-French treaty brought to Paris by M. Briand from Cannes was made public to-day. It provides that Great Britain shall come immediately to the aid of France in case of direct and unprovoked aggression by Germany against French territory.

The preamble to the treaty recites Germany's two invasions of France, the present devastation and the reasons for protecting France in the interests of Europe and world peace. It quotes Articles 42, 43 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles, restricting Germany's fortification rights in the Rhine region and forbidding the maintenance of armed forces in the specified territory, and remarks that these provisions may not suffice for French protection. Then follows the text of the treaty itself, the text of which reads:

"His Britannic Majesty and the President of the republic have agreed to the following provisions:

"Article 1.—In case of direct and unprovoked aggression against the territory of France by Germany, Great Britain will place herself immediately at the side of France with her naval, military and aerial forces.

"Article 2.—The high contracting parties affirm anew their common interest in the maintenance of the Treaty of Versailles and will act to uphold should there be menace of violation of any of the aforesaid articles or if doubt arise as to their interpretation.

"Article 3.—The high contracting parties further bind themselves to act together in case of military, naval or aerial measures incompatible with the Treaty of Versailles taken by Germany.

"Article 4.—The present treaty does not impose any obligation upon any of the dominions of the British Empire unless and until it has been approved by the interested dominion.

"Article 5.—The present treaty shall remain in force during a period of ten years and will be renewable at the end of that period by common agreement."

Three Crushed to Death.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 13.—Three men were crushed to death and ten persons injured at Wilkes-Barre to-day when a freight train pushed on a blind switch, broke down the masonry block and crashed into and demolished a two-story office building of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Pledges to Stand

French Envoys Say

Sarrault Is Absent From Meeting to Discuss New Draft of Naval Treaty.

Full Agreement Near

Replies Awaited From London and Tokio Have Small Bearing on Main Issues.

By RALPH COURTNEY.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

A feature of to-day's sitting of the naval committee of the arms conference was the absence of the head of the French delegation, M. Sarrault, who this evening that his failure to meet the heads of the other delegations had no political significance. He said he passed the afternoon attending to correspondence. As the naval debate was of a technical character he sent Admiral De Bon to sit in his stead.

Nevertheless it is understood in well informed quarters that in view of the important change in French political circles M. Sarrault desired to preserve an attitude tinged with a certain amount of reserve. In French circles it is said that as no vital question affecting France will come up during the remainder of the Washington conference, the French will take no step likely to interfere with the carrying of the conference to a successful close.

Will Stick to Agreements.

What France has pledged herself to, the French say, she will stand by. She will not seek to change her capital ship ratio and will adhere to the other agreements already reached or about to be reached.

M. Sarrault said that although his authority for continuing the Washington negotiations came from M. Briand and not from M. Poincare, it also was sent in the name of President Millerand and presumably had the concurrence of the new Premier, too.

Both Great Britain and Japan announced at the meeting that they had not yet received replies from their Governments on the only two questions now holding up a settlement.

In the absence of these replies the new draft of the naval treaty was handed to one of the legal experts of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Malkin, and a discussion followed on the part of changes which he suggested. All the alterations affected the phraseology rather than the substance of the treaty and no difficulties arose in connection with Great Britain's plan of those ships, however, was somewhat condensed as the result of to-day's deliberations.

U. S. Reports Worry French.

Great Britain's reference to the home government merely deals with the scrapping of the Colossus and the Collingwood, two old 12 inch gun vessels now being used for training purposes. Great Britain should scrap those ships, but would prefer to keep them for their present uses.

The Japanese hesitation over the treaty concerning the position of the islands of Bonin and Oshima, within the zone where new fortifications are to be built.

The French this evening are greatly disturbed at reports appearing in some American newspapers that the Japanese of alleged "American officials" that henceforth America will be found on the side of England and Germany instead of France in problems affecting European peace, particularly in connection with the subject of German reparations. Possibly France will ask the State Department whether these statements are faithfully reported.

Wilson Bewails Loss of World Leadership

Declares This the Price of Rejecting Versailles Pact.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Woodrow Wilson declared in a letter written January 3 to John H. Williams of San Francisco and published in the *Bulletin* to-day that failure of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles deprived the United States of the leadership of the world.

Italian Labor Council Suspicious of Genoa

Some Leaders Oppose Participation of Country.

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—The Executive Council of the Italian Confederation of Labor, consisting for the most part of Socialist leaders, has directed that a resolution be sent to the Amsterdam Internationale as follows:

"At Cannes there was considered an economic conference at Genoa of all the European Governments, including Russia. Does not the Internationale think it opportune for all labor organizations in every country to participate in the defense of the working class?"

Chinese Banks Offer \$30,000,000 Rail Loan

Willing to Raise It to Buy Shantung Road.

PEKING, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—A Chinese banking group has signified a willingness to raise a loan of \$30,000,000 to be used as cash payment for the purchase of the Shantung railroad, according to information received here to-day. The loan would be secured by the increased customs duties as a result of the Chinese customs agreement reached by the Washington conference.

Briand's Fall Likened to Wilson's Defeat

Morgenthau Says Latter's Ideas Changed World.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, former Ambassador to Turkey, in addressing a meeting of women at his home, 30 West Seventy-second street, last night, told them that the downfall of Premier Briand of France was like the defeat of Woodrow Wilson. History has repeated itself, he said.

Say Belgian-British Accord Is Arranged

Agreed Upon at Cannes, the Brussels 'Soir' Reports.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The outline of a Belgian-British accord is said by the correspondent of the *Soir* to have been agreed upon at Cannes this morning.

Mothers Express Thanks.

Send Resolution on Arms Conference to Harding.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—A resolution expressing appreciation of the achievement of the Washington arms conference "leads to the ending of war and limitation of armament" was forwarded to President Harding to-day by the executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association.

Italy Sees Menace in Poincare as Premier

ROME, Jan. 13.—"M. Poincare's return as Premier," says the *Epoca*, "means the installment of France's right to invade Germany and annex the Ruhr region."

The *Popolo Romano* uses the headline "The Menace of Poincare Appears on Europe's Horizon" over its story on the French Cabinet crisis.

The *Corriere d'Italia* says: "Neither the United States, Great Britain nor Italy will follow France in her nationalistic intransigence."

Germans Pleased at Call to Genoa

Express Curiosity as to Extent of American Participation Expected.

To Send Gold to London

REICHSBANK TO DEPOSIT 50,000,000 MARKS AS PLEDGE FOR FOREIGN MONEY.

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—The conditions under which Germany has been granted a temporary respite in her January reparations payment became known late this evening, although the Cabinet was still without direct word from Dr. Rathenau at Cannes.

Official quarters declined to discuss the revised terms, declaring they would await the return of the German delegates, who are expected to reach Berlin Sunday from Cannes. These quarters do not conceal their pleasure over the invitation to the Genoa conference, and also express curiosity as to the extent of American participation in that gathering.

The Reichsbank has approved the draft of a bill, which is to be submitted to the Reichstag, requiring the Reichsbank in the future to indicate in its weekly statement not only the gold reserve in the Reichsbank treasury but the gold it has on deposit abroad.

The newspapers allege that the Reichsbank has arrived at an agreement to deposit a portion of its gold, reported to amount to 50,000,000 marks, with the Bank of England as a pledge for obtaining foreign money when these are needed for German import purposes.

Proposed alterations in the banking laws which would permit the Reichsbank to include gold hypothecated abroad among its active assets has been sharply opposed by financial writers on political, ethical and economic grounds. The bill approved by the Reichstag when it is introduced in the Reichstag next week will, in all probability, be the subject of sharp debate.

Although a plan to permit the Reichsbank to ship portions of its gold reserve abroad in order to cover loans and purchases of foreign exchange has been under advisement for several weeks the issue has now become acute through the demand that such transfers either be definitely prohibited or, if made a practice, the amounts involved shall appear as a separate item in the Reichsbank's weekly report.

Opponents of the plan demand to know why the Reichsbank should be accorded a privilege which is denied the ordinary business man in being allowed to include in his balance sheet the value of his property among his active assets.

"Our experiences in connection with the liquidation of German property abroad during the war should save us from such delusions," says the *Tagliche Rundschau*.

It expresses the fear that inasmuch as Germany in all probability never will be fully able to meet her obligations, it would be an easy matter for England to find a legal pretext under the Versailles treaty which would warrant her in seizing gold hypothecated by the Reichsbank, despite the assurance alleged to have been given Rudolf Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, that German gold could be reexported on demand.

"Does the German Government actually believe it is able to specify the day or the time when it will be in a position to redeem its hypothecated gold?" asks the *Tagliche Rundschau*. "If the answer is in the affirmative, then the ultimatum of the Versailles treaty and the London ultimatum are abolished."

League Admits Failure to End Vilna Dispute

Now Tries to Adjust Trouble in Eastern Karelia.

GENEVA, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—The League of Nations Council acknowledged to-day that the Vilna dispute to-day and turned its efforts toward adjusting the trouble in eastern Karelia and northwest Russia. The Vilna matter, long before the council was called into session, had been referred to the dispute, both the Poles and Lithuanians promising to try again to reach an agreement. Paul Hymans, Belgian officer, said the council could not take cognizance of the plebiscite just held.

No mention has been made of the Washington conference in any of the council's public sessions, but the council to-night directed Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the league, to remind league members of the first and second assemblies' recommendations regarding the limitation of expenditures for armaments.

Borden to Stay at Farley.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 13.—Sir Robert Borden will continue to represent Canada on the British delegation at the armament conference in Washington.

When the change of government took place here Sir Robert, who was then Prime Minister, offered his resignation to the new Prime Minister and promised to return to Ottawa at once if so desired.

Premier King, however, told Sir Robert to continue to act as Canada's representative.

Would Bar Gen. Semenov.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The American Legion, through its national legislative committee, protested to the Department of Labor to-day against the permission granted to Gen. Semenov, Ataman of the Russian Cossacks, who has been active in Siberia, to enter this country for six months.

Semenov, it was charged, was an undesirable alien.

Japan May Oppose Guam as U. S. Base

Island Could Be Made Into Heligoland of the Pacific

With Mobile Defense.

Other Sites Considered

Arms Delegates Separate Forts as Separate Factor in Issue on Fleet Stations.

By GRASER SCHORNSTEINER.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

In connection with the agreements reached and to be reached in regard to Pacific bases and fortifications it has been pointed out in the discussion here that basing facilities for merchant ships, such as dry docks, repair shops and refueling tanks, are just as useful to a warship as to a merchant vessel. It has been conceded that repair facilities for merchant steamships are necessary to every nation in every part of the globe. The extensive British merchant marine bases have been cited as proof.

From this it has been seen that any effort to regulate basing facilities is beside the case in hand, and the delegates are turning their attention to the subject of fortifications as an entirely separate factor. Protected bases, wireless stations and fleet anchorages of purely military value are under discussion.

Whether the proposal to allow to the United States a single well protected fleet base in the East has been protected is still uncertain. Upon this base would rest America's hopes of success in war.

Three Bases Suggested.

It is to be seen that our naval authorities cannot come to a quick decision regarding the exact base they would like. The suggested bases are Cavite in Manila Bay, Olongapo, near Port Subic, and Manua, Guam.

It is evident that Olongapo would not be put forward as a desired base. True, from a tactical industrial and economic standpoint it would be the most desirable place because it has a deep harbor, excellent natural industrial advantages, and is nearer the seat of probable future naval activities than any of the other bases mentioned. But it cannot be properly defended, according to the army.

Cavite can be defended from the sea and at present is fairly well protected. However, it has a bad harbor, and the industrial facilities are far from the best. But there is strong sentiment in the navy for retaining this point despite the fact that there are military disadvantages. While it could be defended from the sea, it could scarcely be defended from the land.

Navy Would Choose Guam.

The best defense for the Philippines is naval defense. Therefore, it might be possible to attack this defense from a point outside the limits of these islands. And this is one of the main reasons for the existing opinion of some of our naval officers that Guam is the place for our base.

It would cost a great deal to develop the island into an efficient naval station, but the whole island could be adequately protected by mobile defense, big guns on railroad mounts. Guam could be transformed into the Heligoland of the Pacific.

It is expected, however, that the Japanese will offer serious objections to an adequate American base in this important sphere of national defense. While the Japanese base is within 400 miles of the Philippines, Japan evidently demands that we have no base nearer than 6,000 miles—Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

It is probable that America's delegates do not intend to allow such a situation to come about. In the sphere of the Philippines Japan can make the whole weight of her three fleet felt.

But the United States cannot maintain a single ship of her present fleet which ranges in displacement from 2,200 to 23,000 tons in that sphere for any length of time because of the lack of repairing and docking facilities.

When You Drink Water Drink Only the Best

POLAND WATER

Natural Aerated

AMERICA'S FOREMOST NATURAL MINERAL WATER FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

ENDORSED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS AS A MEDICAL AID IN THE TREATMENT OF URIC ACID AND OTHER DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

ORDER BY THE CASE FROM YOUR DEALER.

POLAND SPRING COMPANY

1180 Broadway, New York.

Telephone: Madison Square 4748.

Warehouse, 343 West 26th St.

Telephone: Chelsea 10393.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

A Good Refrigerator Is an Investment

An investment that pays dividends in good food; in good health, in cleanliness, in economy. It not only keeps food fresh, but makes it taste better. The best refrigerators are now scientifically constructed to save ice. Be sure your refrigerator is right, then have it filled regularly with pure, clean Knickerbocker Ice to keep it right—at an even temperature day in and day out.

Knickerbocker is delivered so regularly you can almost set your clock by the driver's arrival.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

When You Lose Personal Contact

In a great city like New York most people have to depend upon the Obituary Columns and Death Announcements in their morning newspapers for mortuary news of their friends.

It has always been the custom for The New York Herald to devote special attention to this department. That is why such a great number of New York families turn to these columns of The Herald every morning.

Death Notices may be telephoned daily up to midnight to Worth 10,000 for publication in next day's issue of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Clientele of Gidding

is the medium through which is reflected the varied beauty and simple dignity of Gidding Creations.

The atmosphere of refinement and luxury to be found in the new salons has become possible only through the influence and associations with our patrons who are identified with the most cultured circles of the world.

The desires which such women have expressed have furnished the inspiration for the creation of Gidding clothes that have made the Gidding name echo through the halls of Fashion.

Let us Fifth Avenue 56th Street - 57th Street New York

London